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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 31, 30 December 1984

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 31, 30 Dec 84

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously translated] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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CIRCULAR ON TENURE SYSTEM FOR STATE-RUN ENTERPRISE HEADS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 31, 30 Dec 84 pp 1,045-1,046

[State Council Circular on the Tenure System for Factory Directors (Managers) of State-run Enterprises (8 December 1984)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1984) No 176)

[Text] The tenure system for factory directors was clearly stipulated in the "Provisional Regulations on Factory Directorship of State-run Enterprises" (published in 1982 No 2 of this BULLETIN) by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in 1982. Since the readjustment of enterprises was in full swing at that time, the regulations were not widely put into effect. As the leadership of enterprises has been readjusted and it is time to implement the new tenure system of factory directors, the State Council has decided that the new tenure system for factory directors (managers) will come into force on 1 January 1985. Related matters are listed as follows:

1. Factory directors of state-run enterprises who are appointed by their superiors will be under the new tenure system.
2. A factory director's tenure shall be decided in accordance with the size and nature of production and management of that factory. Each term shall last no more than 4 years. A factory director may hold office for not more than three terms, provided he is still within the prescribed age limit.
3. The date on which the tenure of incumbent factory directors starts should be determined by their own province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government or the State Council departments concerned. As regards those who come to office after 1 January 1985, their tenure will start on the date of approval.
4. A factory director may resign during his term of service. Before his resignation, he should submit a formal report to the higher authorities stating the reason(s) for his resignation. He can resign only after his resignation is approved.
5. The higher authorities may remove a factory director during his term of service.

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CIRCULAR ON FUNDRAISING FOR RURAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 31, 30 Dec 84 pp 1,046-1,047

[State Council Circular on Raising Funds for the Establishment of Schools in Rural Areas (13 December 1984)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1984) No 174)

[Text] The development of education has a great bearing on our economic revival. Governments at all levels should attach great importance to it. In the 1980's we have to popularize primary education in most of the rural areas and to introduce junior middle education in the better-off localities. At the same time, we have to give full play to preschool education, actively develop education in agricultural technology, reform the middle education system and nourish talented personnel with considerable professional skills in a bid to meet the demands of our economic development. However, the development of rural education has been crippled by the present poor conditions for running rural schools, insufficient funds and the low pay trend of primary and secondary school teachers. We should therefore adopt effective measures to resolve these problems step by step. While increasing the expenditure on capital construction for education and education funds, we should also give full play to the enthusiasm of rural economic collectives and various social forces in running schools. Matters relating to the raising of funds for the establishment of schools in rural areas are listed as follows:

1. To open up new ways to raise funds for the establishment of schools in rural areas. Apart from state allocation for education, the people's governments in rural areas may impose a surcharge for education and should encourage all social sectors and individuals to voluntarily invest in the establishment of schools in rural areas. Such funds should be used exclusively for education. No departments or units should divert such funds to any other purpose.
2. The funds for education allocated by the state should be partly in kind and partly in cash, which should be distributed to rural areas through the counties and should not be cut or retained by the counties. The method of payment of funds should be determined by the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government. From now on, the state and the local governments will increase their expenditure on education every year, with the main aim of developing teachers' training

and subsidizing poor localities. Any increase in the expenditure for education in better-off rural areas should be worked out on their own.

3. The people's governments in rural areas should impose a surcharge on agricultural and township and rural enterprises. The amount of surcharge can be assessed in accordance with the volume of sales of the enterprises concerned or in any other appropriate way. However, it should not be assessed in accordance with population or area of land. The surcharge rate should be flexible and poor localities should enjoy exemptions. Bearing in mind the uneven economic and educational development in various places, the surcharge rate and the methods of collecting the surcharge in different places need not be unified and can be determined by the people's governments in rural areas, taking into account their own economic condition, the ability of their people and the demand for the development of education. The surcharge rate and the way of collecting it should be passed to the rural people's congress for approval and then to the higher people's government for endorsement and implementation. What is taken from the rural areas should be used in the interests of the same.

4. Without expanding their organization, the people's governments in rural areas may set up education management committees to take good care of and make good use of the funds for the establishment of schools in rural areas. Such management committees should report the balance of education funds to the rural people's congress and should be guided and supervised by the county education and finance departments.

5. To take effective measures to improve the primary and secondary school teachers' remuneration in a bid to make teaching one of the enviable professions. A wage system should be introduced for all rural private primary school teachers so as to further eliminate the difference between private and public schools. In view of the vast difference in economic development in various localities, the state will not unify the teachers' pay level. Bearing in mind that the funds for education allocated by the state are partly in kind and partly in cash and that the primary and secondary school teachers' remuneration should be gradually increased, the pay restrictions of the rural teachers should be relaxed. Better-off localities should be allowed to resolve this problem in a better manner. The pay scale may be discussed and determined by rural education management committees. The increased pay for teachers in poor rural areas may be subsidized by the funds for education allocated by the state. The wages and fringe benefits of school staff should be correspondingly improved.

6. The people's governments of the province, autonomous region or city directly under the central government may prepare specific bills and methods of implementation in accordance with their local conditions. A pilot scheme should be introduced before the plan is fully implemented.

The introduction of a surcharge for education is an innovative move. All localities should strengthen their leadership and pay attention to the summing-up of experience. They should resolve their problems as soon as they are identified. A work report should be submitted to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance.

CIRCULAR APPROVING TANGSHAN, OTHERS AS 'RELATIVELY LARGE CITIES'

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 31, 30 Dec 84 p 1,048

[State Council Circular on Approving Tangshan and Other Cities To Become "Relatively Large Cities" (15 December 1984)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] 1984, No 176)

[Text] Article 27 of the "Law Governing the Formation of Local People's Congresses and Governments at All Levels" states that "the people's congress standing committee of a city at which the people's government of its respective province or autonomous region is situated or any relatively large city as approved by the State Council may propose its necessary local bills to be submitted to the people's congress standing committee of its respective province or autonomous region for approval and to the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the State Council for information."

In accordance with the aforesaid provisions, the State Council has approved the following 13 cities, namely Tangshan City, Datong City, Baotou City, Dalian City, Anshan City, Fushun City, Jilin City, Qiqihar City, Qingdao City, Wuxi City, Huainan City, Luoyang City and Chongqing City to become "relatively large cities." The people's congress standing committees of the above-mentioned cities may draft the necessary local bills.

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